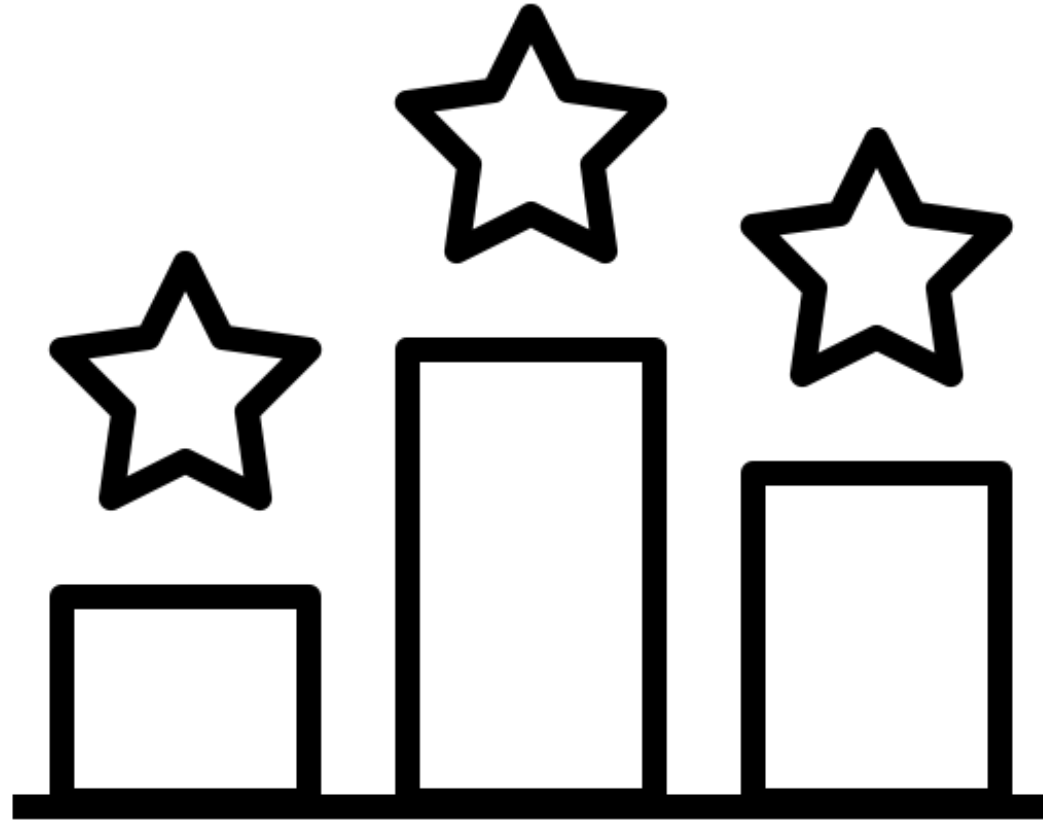


:: CSS ::

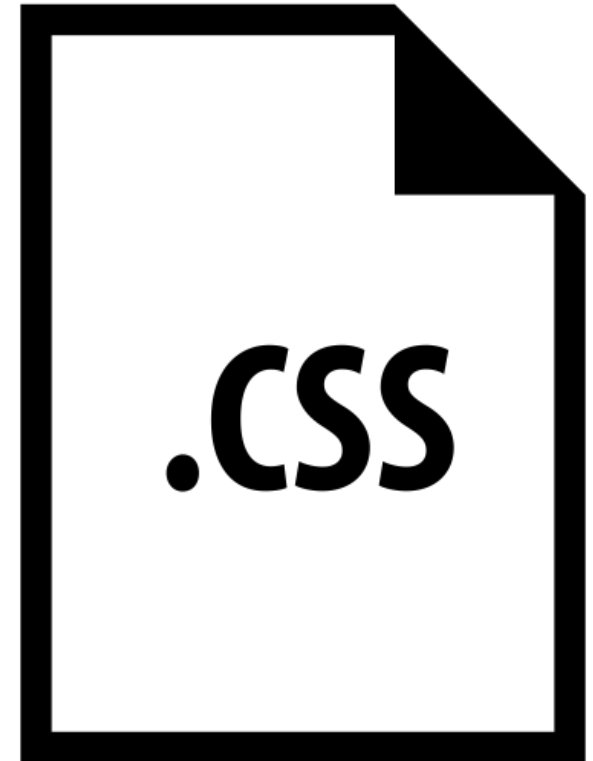
INFO 30005



UP FOR A COMPETITION TODAY?

GOAL

*Can you replicate a CSS style on
your HTML file?*



DOWNLOADS

Before we start, please download the following files:

1. HTML file

https://sites.google.com/site/eaoufpe/info30005_ws2_css.html?attredirects=0&d=1

2. JPEG file

<https://sites.google.com/site/eaoufpe/web-design-word-cloud-14435164.jpg?attredirects=0&d=1>

WHAT COMES NEXT?

BEFORE THE COMPETITION...

How Style Sheets Work?

It's as easy as 1-2-3!

1. Start with a document that has been marked up in HTML.
2. Write style rules for how you'd like certain elements to look.
3. Attach the style rules to the document. When the browser displays the document, it follows your rules for rendering elements (unless the user has applied some mandatory styles, but we'll get to that later).

OK, so there's a bit more to it than that, of course. Don't worry, we will get there.

ACTIVITY 1

Writing rules

A style sheet is made up of one or more style instructions (called rules or rule sets) that describe how an element or group of elements should be displayed.

For now, try identifying the available elements available on the downloaded HTML file and writing new rules to them.

Example:

```
h1 { color: blue; }
```

```
p { font-size: small; }
```



When providing measurement values, the unit must immediately follow the number, like this:
margin: 2em;
Adding a space before the unit will cause the property not to work.
INCORRECT: margin: 2 em;

[15 MINUTES]

ACTIVITY 2

Attaching the styles to your HTML file

```
<head>
<title>Required document title here</title>
  <style>
    /* style rules go here */
  </style>
</head>
```



This is the type of style sheet that is placed in a document using the style element, and its rules apply only to that document.

[5 MINUTES]

ACTIVITY 3

Exporting your styles to a CSS file

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Required document title here</title>
```

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

```
</head>
```



Adding comments to your CSS file is a great practice! Try organising your new file as clearer as possible.

The `<link>` tag defines a link between a document and an external resource.
The `<link>` tag is used to link to external style sheets.

[5 MINUTES]

ACTIVITY 4

Rewrite each of these CSS examples. Some of them are completely incorrect, and some could just be written more efficiently.

a. `p {font-family: sans-serif;}
p {font-size: 1em;}
p {line-height: 1.2em;}`

b. `body
{background-color: black;}
{color: #666;}
{margin-left: 12em;}
{margin-right: 12em;}`

c. `p {color: white;}
blockquote {color: white;}
li {color: white;}`

d. `<strong style="red">Act now!`

[20 MINUTES]

COMPETITION TIME

Each participant (individually) will format the downloaded html file to redesign it like the following images:

INFO 30005 :: 2018.1

Aims

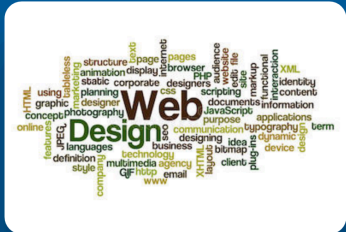
The Web has radically changed society, politics, science, business and the way people work. This subject introduces the concepts, technologies and standards underpinning the World Wide web and its applications. You will learn to apply tools and techniques required to model, design and develop applications for the web that can run on one or more platforms. Topics covered include the infrastructure of the web; the architecture of web applications; data representation and structure of the web; modeling and development processes for Web applications; security and social aspects of the Web. This subject assumes background programming skills and the basics of algorithmic thinking. These skills are combined with incremental and iterative development to develop functional and creative web applications that can support specific requirements or aspects of human work or social behaviour.

Indicative Content



Fundamental aspects of the Web: client server model, modelling of web applications (modelling data, content, functional aspects and navigation), incremental and iterative design and development of web applications, usability aspects and testing of web applications, and web application security.

Indicative Content



Fundamental aspects of the Web: client server model, modelling of web applications (modelling data, content, functional aspects and navigation), incremental and iterative design and development of web applications, usability aspects and testing of web applications, and web application security.

Examples of Web applications that students develop are:

- A location-aware application for finding recommended restaurants nearby
- A social app for hosting and developing HTML5 games
- An application that lets users upload photos of themselves to see what they'd look like with different hairstyles

Generic Skills

On completion of this subject, students should have developed the following generic skills:

- An ability to undertake problem identification, formulation and develop a solution
- The capacity for critical and independent thought and reflection
- An expectation of the need to undertake lifelong learning, and the capacity to do so
- The ability to work effectively as a member of a small team
- The ability to develop appropriate presentation skills

INFO 30005 :: 2018.1

The Web has radically changed society, politics, science, business and the way people work. This subject introduces the concepts, technologies and standards underpinning the World Wide web and its applications. You will learn to apply tools and techniques required to model, design and develop applications for the web that can run on one or more platforms. Topics covered include the infrastructure of the web; the architecture of web applications; data representation and structure of the web; modeling and development processes for Web applications; security and social aspects of the Web. This subject assumes background programming skills and the basics of algorithmic thinking. These skills are combined with incremental and iterative development to develop functional and creative web applications that can support specific requirements or aspects of human work or social behaviour.

Indicative Content



Check the new HTML layout carefully! Try to build the same layout on your CSS.

Indicative Content



Fundamental aspects of the Web: client server model, modelling of web applications (modelling data, content, functional aspects and navigation), incremental and iterative design and development of web applications, usability aspects and testing of web applications, and web application security.

Examples of Web applications that students develop are:

- A location-aware application for finding recommended restaurants nearby
- A social app for hosting and developing HTML5 games
- An application that lets users upload photos of themselves to see what they'd look like with different hairstyles

Generic Skills

On completion of this subject, students should have developed the following generic skills:

- An ability to undertake problem identification, formulation and develop a solution
- The capacity for critical and independent thought and reflection
- An expectation of the need to undertake lifelong learning, and the capacity to do so
- The ability to work effectively as a member of a small team
- The ability to develop appropriate presentation skills

Squares...

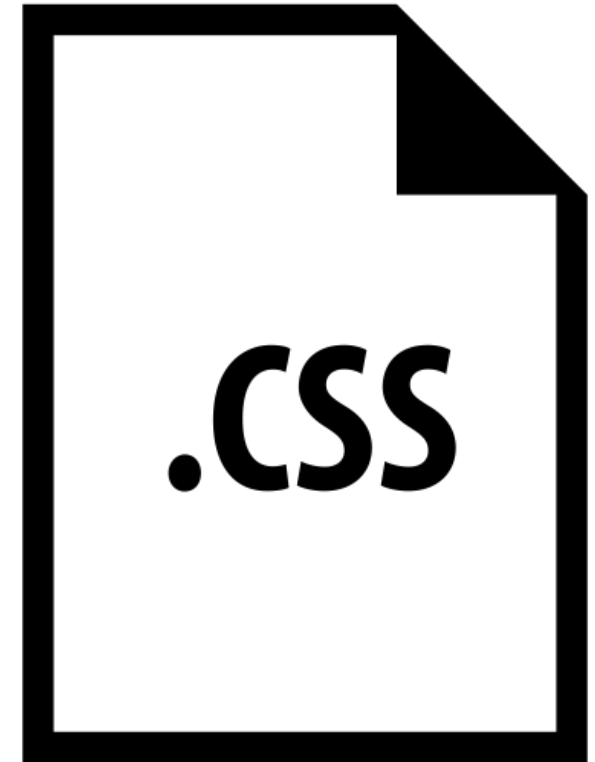
RULES

You are not allowed to change the content of the downloaded HTML file (except that you should have added your CSS file to it);

Explore/play with your CSS file as much as possible;

Ask your tutor/demonstrator for extra support if needed;

Have fun!



[1 HOUR]

LASTLY

Step 1: Create a new folder on your GitHub team repository 'ws2_<your_unimelb_login>'

Step 2: Commit your new HTML, CSS and image to your folder on the repository;

Step 3: Download and check your teammates .html and .css files locally [10 minutes];

Step 4: Score the other pages individually on a piece of paper and give it to your tutor;

Step 5: Your tutor will sum the scores and announce the winner;

UP FOR A CHALLENGE?



#1: CREATE AN IMAGE HOVER OVERLAY

Step 1: Move your mouse over the word cloud image

Step 2: Fade in text with Label: 'Web Word Cloud'

Step 3: Move your mouse to any text on your Web page

Step 4: Image back to original

#2: FLIP YOUR IMAGE

Step 1: Move your mouse over the word cloud image

Step 2: Flip your image (horizontally)

Step 3: Move your mouse to any text on your Web page

Step 4: Image back to original

:: CSS ::

INFO 30005